



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

taken on September 14, 1899, in Lenawee County by Dr. C. M. Butler that I examined last winter. In the University of Michigan Museum there is a mounted bird, an adult female labeled 'Michigan,' No. 1172a. A search in the original catalogue reveals no further data but I am inclined to believe that this specimen came from Mr. Jas. Hobson, at one time taxidermist at the Museum in the late seventies. Mr. Hobson did considerable collecting at the St. Clair Flats, and the bird may have been secured there.

Mr. W. E. Saunders of London, Ont., has two specimens taken at Rondeau, Lake Erie, by Mr. Phillip Burk and sent to him—one secured on October 10, 1906, and a female on October 20, 1906.—B. H. SWALES, *University of Michigan Museum*.

Black Vulture in Vermont.—On July 7, 1912, a Black Vulture (*Catharista urubu*) was shot in Pawlet, Vt., a town adjoining this but just across the New York line. It was brought to me for identification and is being mounted by a local taxidermist. It seemed to be an old bird in fine plumage and the wonder is that it should be taken several hundred miles north of its summer home.—F. T. PEMBER, *Granville, N. Y.*

The Swallow-tailed Kite in DeWitt Co., Illinois.—Early in June, 1906, I observed a bird of this species circling about over the open hills along Salt Creek, about 5 miles southeast of Clinton. The bird was perfectly unconcerned by my presence, and continued its soaring flight within easy gun range, making its identification a certainty.—EDWIN D. HULL, *Chicago, Ill.*

The Alder Flycatcher in Colorado.—I beg to record two specimens of the Alder Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii alnorum*), for Colorado. They constitute the second and third records for the state, the first being a specimen taken by C. E. Aiken, near Limon, Colorado, May 27, 1905.¹ The identification of my birds as of Aiken's is by H. C. Oberholser of the Biological Survey. The first is an adult bird taken in the Clear Creek valley, west of Denver, June 4, 1911, and the second an immature male taken in same locality August 6, 1911. The dates of collection somewhat suggest breeding birds and it is by no means unlikely, that we may be able to add this species to our list of summer residents. Both of the above specimens are now in my collection.—F. C. LINCOLN, *Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colo.*

Arkansas Kingbird in Massachusetts.—On October 20, 1912, at Monomoy Island, Chatham, Mass., and just off the heel of Cape Cod, I shot an immature male Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*). The bird was flitting about some clumps of bayberry bushes, among the sand dunes near our club house, and first attracted the attention of our club attendant by its bright yellow belly.

¹ A History of the Birds of Colo., by W. L. Sclater, p. 275.

I was unable to get near enough to the bird to examine it closely, for while by its actions evidently lost and confused, it was still shy, and I shot it on the supposition that it would prove to be in all probability a stray Crested Flycatcher. This species has been but seldom seen east of the Mississippi River; being, I believe, reported in Wisconsin, New York, New Jersey, and Maryland, and once only in New England, a specimen having been shot at Elliot, Maine, in October, 1865, by Mr. George E. Brown, as reported by Henry A. Purdie in the 'Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club' Vol. 1, no. 3, p. 73.—F. H. KENNARD, *Boston, Mass.*

Yellow-headed Blackbird in Virginia.—On August 29, 1912, about 6 A. M., Capt. Wm. T. Abbott, of Chincoteague, Accomac Co., Va., saw two Yellow-headed Blackbirds (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*), male and female, in some willow trees along the margin of a fresh water pond on Wallop's Island. The birds were unknown to him and he shot one, the female, which he presented to me. The place where he found these birds was near his truck patch, where there are scattered pine trees and many wax myrtle bushes about marshy spots and fresh water ponds. In this same locality the Boat-tailed Grackles were numerous, and I also saw several Red-winged Blackbirds there.

The male Yellow-headed Blackbird remained about the place for several days, as Capt. Abbott saw him on two occasions before I left on the 9th of September.

The stomach of the female was sent to the Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.—B. H. WARREN, *Everhart Museum, Scranton, Pa.*

The Slate-colored Fox Sparrow Breeding in Colorado.—Records of this bird (*Passerella iliaca schistacea*) for Colorado are not plentiful and its whole status is rather unsatisfactory; no doubt due to some extent to its retiring habits and preference for dense and practically impenetrable willow and alder thickets. It was formerly supposed that the type specimen was collected in Colorado, but this was found to be an error.¹ Mr. Ridgway¹ states that it breeds in Colorado along 'streams of the mountain parks'; and for some time this constituted the only record. Since then a number of specimens have been taken, most of them recorded as follows:—"an adult male taken July, 1889, at Florissant, by Dr. J. L. Goodale," "Mr. David Bruce of Brockport, N. Y., took one on the Grand River near Glenwood Springs during June, 1897."² This bird was seen several times and was thought to be breeding. There was also a mounted specimen in the "Carter collection taken near the mouth of the Blue River in Grand County, July 5, 1877, at nearly 7000 feet."³

These records, together with an unrecorded pair from the Carter Col-

¹ Birds of Colorado, Part I, W. W. Cooke, p. 107.

² Birds of Colorado, Part II, W. W. Cooke, p. 167.

³ Birds of Colorado, Part III, W. W. Cooke, p. 216.